

matic hysteria, traumatic neuroses, traumatic psychoses, "railway spine," Erickson's disease. . . .

From an article on "Occipito-Posterior Positions" by George L. Cole, M. D., Los Angeles:

. . . During a somewhat limited practice in obstetrics, derived from a general practice extending over a period of something like sixteen years, there perhaps has been no particular line of cases that has given me so much annoyance as those which have presented themselves in occipito-posterior position. . . .

From an article on "Grawitz Tumor of Kidney" by E. O. Jellinek, M. D., San Francisco:

. . . If I take the liberty to report to you two cases of *strumae lipomatodes aberratae renis*, or Grawitz's tumors, I do so because these tumors are little known to the practicing physician in spite of their frequent occurrence, and also because they are of great importance for therapeutics and prognosis. . . .

From an article by Dr. Allport, Chicago, Illinois:

There are in the United States over fifteen million school children, ten million of whom are suffering from some eye, ear, nose or throat defect, which if relieved will place them in a much better condition to undergo life's struggles, and to achieve a measurable degree of that success which produces self-respecting citizenship, and relieves the state, county, or town of burdensome pauperism. No flight of fancy is required to transform the defective child into the nonsupporting "ne'er-do-well," the wandering and menacing tramp, or the idle, pleasure-seeking, and misery-finding prostitute. . . .

From an article on "Vasectomy—An Argument for Its Therapeutic Use in Certain Mental Diseases and as a Means of Diminishing Crime and the Number of Criminals" by C. N. Ellinwood, M. D., San Francisco.

. . . My purpose in asking the attention of this society of medical practitioners is to submit the question of a possibility of adopting the therapeutic procedure of vasectomy for the relief of a class of sufferers (imbeciles, maniacs, and criminals), who, by heredity or environment, have acquired morbid sexual perversion of a chronic and dangerous kind. . . .

From reports of county medical societies:

Alameda County.—The Alameda County Medical Association held its regular meeting Tuesday evening, January 12, Dr. O. D. Hamlin in the chair. Forty members were present. Doctor Beckwith read a paper entitled "The Pathology and Treatment of Lobar Pneumonia." . . .

San Benito County (Organized January 22, 1904).—A meeting of the physicians of San Benito County was called by the trustees, through Dr. Philip Mills Jones, for the purpose of organizing a county medical society, on the night of January 22. In response to the invitations sent out, Doctors Nash, O'Bannon, O'Donnell, Porter, and Tebbetts attended the meeting. . . .

. . . Thus another county society is added to the list, and the year 1904 started well on its way. The trustees hope that it will see quite as energetic organization as has the past year. The newest society, while it is not large in numbers, is strong in that it represents all but one of the eligible physicians who are in active practice. . . .

San Francisco County.—The regular monthly meeting of the San Francisco County Medical Society was held on the evening of January 12, President J. Rosenstirn in the chair. . . .

. . . Dr. Philip M. Jones: I had the honor to give the first demonstration of x-rays before this society. Some of the statements made by me at that time, and subsequently, were received in a spirit of mirth, yet they have all been accepted long since. . . .

. . . Doctor Carpenter: I will admit that I asked Doctor Jones to make an exposure. I thought I had renal calculus. . . .

. . . Dr. J. Henry Barbat: I fell heir to Doctor Jones' lupus case, and it might be interesting to note

that this patient with lupus has to have a treatment every little while to destroy new foci. . . .

. . . Doctor Himmelsbach: I think Doctor Finsen got his idea, principally, from a professor in the medical college at Copenhagen in 1853, who discovered that a number of persons were not pitted by smallpox when not exposed to light. . . .

. . . Dr. D'Arcy Power: The limits, in the application of this treatment, have recently been dwelt upon by Doctor Bevin of Chicago. Some of his didactics are worth consideration. . . .

. . . Dr. Henry Gibbons announced to the society that as the trustees had not qualified in the prescribed time under the constitution, the offices were vacant. On motion the trustees chosen at the annual election were again placed in nomination and duly elected.

Dr. W. I. Terry, librarian, reported that more commodious quarters had been secured on the floor above the rooms at present occupied. The library committee was empowered to purchase carpets, etc., for the new rooms.

A communication was read from the Merchants' Association, thanking the society for its recent action with reference to the site for the new City and County Hospital. . . .

CALIFORNIA BOARD OF MEDICAL EXAMINERS

By C. B. PINKHAM, M. D.

Secretary of the Board

News Items, February, 1929

Renewing its declaration of war on "quacks" and physicians who traffic in narcotic drugs, the State Board of Medical Examiners today announced the legislative program it will sponsor next month. The program will consist of five bills which are to be introduced in the legislature by Senator John J. Crowley of San Francisco. Here is the substance of the medical board's program: Provides for revocation of the license of any person convicted of a felony. Provides for revocation of the license of any practitioner convicted of violating the Harrison Narcotic Act or guilty of participation in any arrangement whereby bona fide narcotic charges against him fail to go to trial. Prescribes one year of practical hospital work in qualifying medical students to take the state examinations for physicians and surgeons. Increases educational course for chiroprodists from two to three years, effective in 1930. Provides additional facilities for speedy qualification in California of bona fide United States Army, Navy, and Public Health Service physicians. Provides for revocation of the license of any practitioner who uses the suffixes "M. D." "D. O.," or "D. S. C." without having been granted such degrees after full courses of study. Makes it a misdemeanor for any person not holding a certificate under the Medical Practice Act to use the titles "Chiroprodist," "Orthopedist," "Orthopedic Specialist," "Foot Specialist," "Osteologist," or "Doctor of Osteology." Makes it a misdemeanor for any person other than a state medical board member or agent to display badges or insignia claiming to be an administrative official or investigator under the Medical Practice Act.—*San Francisco Examiner*, December 28, 1928.

Bills introduced in the present session of the legislature of interest to the medical profession are as follows: By the Board of Medical Examiners—Senate Bills 106, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 523. Other bills introduced are: Assembly Bill 488, taking any excess of \$100,000 from the Board of Medical Examiners for the establishing of a medical library in the state library; Assembly Bill 628, amending the Medical Practice Act, which we understand is introduced on behalf of the osteopathic profession; Assembly Bill 666 creating a basis science board; Assembly Bill 688, providing for recognition of the National Board of Medical Examiners; Assembly Bill 739, creating a department of vocational and occupational standards; Senate Bill

258, amending the Cosmetology Act; Senate Bill 337, amending the Narcotic Rehabilitation Act.

Recognition of chiropractors by the Industrial Accident Commission would be required by a bill submitted in the upper house by Senator Thomas A. Maloney of San Francisco. The intent of the measure, according to Maloney, is to permit the collection of workmen's compensation insurance by injured employees who receive treatment by chiropractors. The Industrial Accident Commission does not, under the present statutes, recognize a chiropractor's certificate of injury and treatment.—*Oakland Tribune*, January 12, 1929.

Chiropractors . . . cannot be recognized as "licensed physicians," according to an opinion rendered by Attorney-General U. S. Webb at the request of Insurance Commissioner Charles R. Detrick. The Insurance Commissioner requested the Attorney-General to clarify this feature because of the number of accident insurance policies which provide that in case of disability the insured under the policy must be visited by a regularly licensed physician.—*San Francisco Chronicle*, January 14, 1929.

Rumblings of impending sensational exposures in connection with the granting of California chiropractic licenses to individuals licensed in the State of Nevada were heard today in state chiropractic circles. Charges of "conspiracy" were made in the statement issued by Dr. S. J. Howell, secretary of the Board of Chiropractic Examiners, upon his return from Los Angeles, where he made a thorough investigation of the entire situation. . . . The alleged conspiracy involves the granting of licenses to practice chiropractic in the State of California through reciprocity agreement with the State of Nevada.—*Sacramento Bee*, December 19, 1928.

The following licentiates of the Board of Medical Examiners have been called before the board at the meeting which opens in Los Angeles, February 4, to show cause why their licenses to practice in California should not be revoked:

Bennett C. Anderson, M. D., Barstow, aiding and abetting an unlicensed practitioner.

Frank Burleigh, M. D., Burbank, conviction of manslaughter.

Maria Caron, Midwife, Los Angeles, alleged illegal operation.

Harold G. Johnson, D. C., drugless practitioner, Los Angeles, use of fictitious name.

Samuel G. Long, M. D., Bakersfield, alleged practice under a fictitious name.

Eugene Rinaldo, M. D., Los Angeles, alleged fraudulent credentials. Continued from the October, 1928 meeting.

Dr. Frank L. Burleigh, Burbank physician, convicted of manslaughter in connection with the shooting of Jack Stachel, a janitor, yesterday dismissed his appeal in Judge Aggeler's court and it was reported he will be taken to San Quentin Friday. Doctor Burleigh is under sentence of from one to ten years. He pleaded self defense (*Los Angeles Times*, December 18, 1928). (Previous entries, September, 1926 and January, 1929.)

The number of so-called diploma mills which offer, for a consideration, a bogus medical degree of any kind is near the vanishing point, the State Board of Medical Examiners told Governor Young in its annual report submitted today.—*San Francisco News*, January 12, 1929.

Citations against sixteen California chiropractors, three of them San Joaquin Valley practitioners, charged with fraud and deception in the obtaining of chiropractor licenses, were issued today by the State Board of Chiropractic Examiners, of which Dr. C. L. Fishbeck of Fresno is a member. Other citations are pending. They will appear before the state board in

Los Angeles on January 15 to show cause why their licenses should not be revoked.—*Fresno Bee*, December 18, 1928.

Operation of an international "diploma mill" in San Francisco was stopped today following the arrest Friday of Hamilton McClarty, a druggist, 4411 Balboa Street. He was accused by J. W. Davidson, special agent of the State Board of Medical Examiners, of making a false affidavit in an effort to be admitted to take the state examination for physician and surgeon, a felony. According to Davidson, credentials, certificates, and references of most any kind desired were turned out while you wait.—*San Francisco News*, January 5, 1929.

J. J. Fabian, mentioned in "News Items" of December, 1928, and January, 1929, appears to be an individual correctly named Harry Fabian, who recently delivered to the office of the Board of Medical Examiners a Vanderbilt University medical diploma bearing the name of Jacob Jacques Fabian, long since dead, said diploma apparently having been in the possession of Harry Fabian for several years, but no explanation is offered as to how Harry Fabian came into possession of this diploma.

Charged with failing to use the word "chiropractor" or the letters "D. C." after his name on his office door, Dr. E. C. Fortin yesterday came before Municipal Judge Caryl Sheldon for trial. The trial was continued until this morning.—*Los Angeles Daily Illustrated News*, December 19, 1928.

George D. Gillespie, chiropractor, with offices at 988 Market Street, must face the State Board of Chiropractic Examiners in Los Angeles Thursday on charges of indulging in "liquor" to such an extent as to interfere with his practice, whether he will or not, according to a ruling handed down yesterday by Superior Judge Cabaniss. Gillespie appeared yesterday to obtain an injunction against the board conducting the hearing into his alleged imbibing, declaring the act under which the board moves in such matters is invalid because it does not specify exactly what are narcotics and ardent spirits.—*San Francisco Chronicle*, January 15, 1929.

W. D. Hoque, 31, was arrested at his home, 133 Virginia Avenue, late yesterday afternoon on a charge of practicing medicine without a license or credentials, a misdemeanor. . . . According to the special agents, Hoque had a patient in his house whom he was "curing" for a charge of \$250. He used a sort of plaster as his cure, they said. . . . A sign on the front of Hoque's place of business at his home in Virginia Avenue reads, "Dr. Hoque, Cancer and Skin Specialist." . . . Hoque even carries a doctor's emblem on his automobile, Davidson declared. . . . Hoque furnished \$500 cash and was released at seven o'clock last night.—*Modesto News-Herald*, December 21, 1928.

Augustine Ocampo of Belvedere Gardens drew a sentence of sixty days in the county jail today when he appeared in Police Judge Farrell's court on charges of practicing medicine without a state license and of attempting criminal assault. . . . He entered a plea of guilty to both charges and told the court that he had practiced medicine and performed operations in Mexico, but had never held a permit. (Press dispatch dated Alhambra, January 4, published in the *Los Angeles Times*, January 5, 1929.)

"Dr." H. L. Musick of 701 Camulos Street today was convicted of violating the State Pharmacy Act by a jury in Municipal Judge Sheldon's Court. He was accused of selling small bottles of capsules "guaranteed to cure all ailments" at \$1 a package. The "doctor" on the stand testified he sold 7,000,000 packages during the past fourteen years. The jury disagreed on the charge that he violated the State Medical Practice Act.—*Los Angeles Herald*, December 20, 1928.